

tions hand-bills are frequently printed and handed about England—America has many friends in Holland, &c. &c. &c.

Sunday a schooner arrived here from Guadalupe, and brings an account, that four store ships with provisions for the French fleet at Martinique had arrived at St. Eustatia; they sailed company with 20 Spanish and French ships of the line, in order to reinforce the count d'Estaing.

The River privateer packet, of six carriage guns, two sides swivels, bound from New-York to Halifax, laden with rum, sugar and molasses, is taken by captain sweat of Salem, and carried into that port.

T. R. N. T. O. N., June 2.

On the 20th ult. the brigantine Delight, capt. James Dawson, from Tortola to New-York, mounting twelve guns, with twenty-nine hands, came ashore in a fog on Beck's-beach on Cape May. Her cargo consisted of upwards of 80 hogsheads of rum, some sugar, &c., soon after she came ashore, our militia took possession of both vessel and cargo, and sent off the crew under guard to Philadelphia.

If a letter found on board the above brig we learn, that the inhabitants of Tortola had lately suffered much by an uncommon drought, no rain having fallen there for upwards of two months.

It is reported that a number of the enemy's vessels with troops on board have gone up the North river, and that a considerable body of them have landed as high up as King's ferry; but their intention in this movement is not yet certainly known.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, June 8.

Extract of a letter from a seafaring town in Massachusetts Bay, dated May 16, 1779.

Privateering was never more in vogue than at present—two or three privateers sail every week from this port, and men seem as plenty as grasshoppers in the field; no vessel being detained an hour for want of them. We have near a thousand prisoners on board the guardship in Follen, and a great balance due to us from the enemy. Cruisers from New-York, &c. are daily brought in, and often by vessels of inferior force; our privateers men being as confident of victory, when upon an equal footing with the English, as those were of gaining it of the French in the last war.

June 10. By a gentleman from Virginia we learn, that captain Sheller having formed a company of hunters to join colonel Clark, on their way surprised two Indian towns, and killed about two hundred of the savages.

We are just informed, that the Hornet and Monmouth privateers have taken a sloop of fourteen guns and sixty men, bound from New-York on a cruise.

The Golden Grove, a fine ship of thirty guns, fitted out in Jamaica, with two or three other English privateers, have been lately taken by the French cruisers, and carried into Hispaniola.

On the 26th ult. the brig Monmouth, of 14 guns, captain Ingersol, fell in with the privateer sloop Jenny, captain Noble Caldwell, of 12 guns, within sight of Sandy-Hook, whom he soon obliged to strike to the American flag. Captain Caldwell, his doctor, and five or six men were wounded, one of which soon after died. Captain Ingersol did not lose a man. Captain Caldwell had with him the prize schooner General Arnold, from Sinepuxent for Boston, who got into New-York.

All officers in the marine department, residing to the southward of Hudson's river, who have heretofore been taken by the enemy and permitted to come out, from them on parole, before the 1st of May last, are exchanged, and are at full liberty to act in such department as their duty to their country calls them.

Extract of a letter from Port au Prince, dated May 16, 1779.

The French are making great captures, and daily bringing them to this and other ports in the island. A few days since arrived the Prudent and Active frigates, with seven prizes; one of 30 guns, one of 20 guns, several brigs and a sloop. I presume they will shortly deprive those islands of all their subjects. They take many vessels of equal and superior force, being well manned. I lately saw an action near the Island of St. Bar, the mew between 5 French frigates and 5 British; they fought but a short time, the latter bearing away; the French frigates did not give chase, having a number of prizes with them. We learn that count d'Estaing is still at Martinique, and admiral Byron at St. Lucia, and that the land as well as maritime forces at St. Lucia drop off very fast.

Affairs abroad strike a great damp on our enemies, and we think the war will not be of long continuance. America will secure her trade and independence. The inhabitants in the British Islands are starving for bread. I have met with several gentlemen lately from Jamaica, who inform me they get no supplies, and they, with difficulty to conciliate measures with America; but it is now too late, the current of vengeance is turned upon the head of the destroyer. The people of this island have a great affection for Americans, and wish you perseverance. May God grant success to your arms.

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia, dated May 21.

Yesterday a ship arrived here in fifty-one days from Amsterdam, in which came passengers two French gentlemen, who inform that on the 6th of March advice was received there, that the court of Spain had acknowledged the independence of America; and consequently would join France in the war against Great-Britain. All the letters from Amsterdam by this ship confirm the above intelligence.

Two ships of the line, were lately sent from France to the coast of Africa, in order to destroy all the fortifications, &c. belonging to the English, which they effectually performed, keeping possession of one fort only, in which they left a garrison of 200 men, they took 1800 negroes, and a considerable quantity of ivory and gold dust, which they carried to Goree; the loss of which is of great consequence to the British trade in those parts. The above two ships have since joined

count d'Estaing at Martinique, who has now a fleet of 19 sail of the line and a number of fine frigates, with which he has been three times off St. Lucia, but admiral Byron did not think it prudent to come out and attack him. The French fleet in Europe daily becomes more formidable, and they have by this time forty sail of the line cruising in the channel. The chevalier de Faury, with twelve sail of the line, is in the Mediterranean. The utmost diligence is used at Brest, Rochefort and Toulon, but digging and fitting out line of battle ships, as also a number of frigates, which will carry 38 and 44 pounders and the greatest encouragement is given to the people of all ranks, according to their merit and capacity.

In C O N G R E S S, June 7, 1779.

Resolved, That the commissioners-general of prisoners be authorized from time to time to pay to the order of officers and soldiers in captivity, any sums, not exceeding the amount of their pay, and subsistence, in order to enable them to assist their families, and that they make monthly returns to the pay-master general of their accounts respectively.

Extracts from the minutes.

CHARLES THOMSON, secy.

Extracts from the JOURNAL OF CONGRESS.

May 20. A letter of the 19th, from the hon. Sieur Girard, minister plenipotentiary of France, was read, enclosing a note from Don Juan de Mirailles, respecting three Spanish ships taken by privateers and carried into Massachusetts Bay.

Ordered, That the same be referred to a committee of three; the members chosen; Mr. Burke; Mr. Duane, and Mr. Lovell.

May 21. Resolved, That these United States be called upon, in addition to the sum required by a resolution of congress of the second of January last, for their respective quotas of forty-five millions of dollars, to be paid into the continental treasury before the first of January next, in the proportion following:

New-Hampshire,	1,500,000
Massachusetts Bay,	6,000,000
Rhode-Island,	750,000
Connecticut,	5,100,000
New-York,	2,400,000
New-Jersey,	2,400,000
Pennsylvania,	3,700,000
Delaware,	450,000
Maryland,	4,680,000
Virginia,	7,200,000
North-Carolina,	3,279,000
South-Carolina,	5,550,000
	45,000,000

Georgia, being invaded is hereafter to raise her proportion.

Resolved, That the said several sums, or any greater sums, which shall be paid by any of the states into the continental treasury, shall be passed to their respective credits on interest; on the same terms as are prescribed by the resolution of congress, passed the 2d of November, 1777.

May 22. The committee to whom was referred the letter from the minister plenipotentiary of France, with the note from Don Juan de Mirailles, dated May 18th, 1779, brought in a report; whereupon

Resolved, That the resolutions of congress passed on the sixth day of March last, relative to the control of congress by appeal in the last resort over all jurisdictions for deciding the legality of captures on the high seas, be immediately transmitted to the several states, and that they be respectively requested to take effectual measures for conforming therewith.

Resolved, That the following letter be written to the minister plenipotentiary of France, and signed by the president:

Sir, Congress having taken into consideration your letter of the 19th of this month, I am directed to assure you, that so far as the matter shall in due course come before them, they will attend very particularly to the cases of the vessels stated in the note from Don Juan de Mirailles to have been sailing under the flag of his Catholic Majesty, and captured by armed vessels under the flag of the United States; and that they will cause the law of nations to be most strictly observed. That if it shall be found, after due trial, that the owners of the captured vessels have suffered damage from the misapprehension or violation of the rights of war and neutrality, congress will cause reparation to be made in such manner as to do ample justice and vindicate the honour of the United States; and that they will cause the law of nations to be most strictly observed. That if it shall be found, after due trial, that the owners of the captured vessels have suffered damage from the misapprehension or violation of the rights of war and neutrality, congress will cause reparation to be made in such manner as to do ample justice and vindicate the honour of the United States; and that they will cause the law of nations to be most strictly observed.

That congress have every possible disposition to cultivate the most perfect harmony with his Catholic Majesty, and to encourage the most liberal and friendly intercourse between his subjects and the citizens of these United States; but they cannot consistently with the powers intrusted to them and the rights of the states and of individuals, in any case suspend or interrupt the ordinary course of justice.

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